DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 330 980 CG 023 323

AUTHOR O'Malley, Patrick M.; And Others
TITLE Student Drug Use in America: Differences among High Schools 1986-1987. Monitoring the Future. Occasional Paper Series, Paper 24.
INSTITUTION Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Inst. for Social Research.
SPONS AGENCY National Inst. on Drug Abuse (DHHS/PHS), Rockville, Md.
PUB DATE Dec 88
CONTRACT R01-DA-01411
NOTE 47p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Attitudes; *Drug Use; High Schools; *High School Students; *Illegal Drug Use; *Incidence; National Surveys; *Trend Analysis; Values
IDENTIFIERS Monitoring the Future

ABSTRACT

A previous study from 1982-1985 established that the drug problem was common in virtually all high schools. The present study examined the incidence of drug use in high schools in 1986 and 1987. The results indicated that, as in the previous study, illicit drug use was common in virtually all high schools. Most seniors (58.7%) attended schools in which 31-50% of their classmates used illicit drugs during the past year; but about 26.3% attended schools with higher rates of illicit drug use (51% or more classmates) and 14.9% attended schools with lower rates (30% or fewer classmates). Some of these differences were related to demographic factors in ways that were addressed in earlier reports; these included regional differences in drug use and the fact that use of illicit drugs is positively related to population density. (Author/BHK)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED309980

monitoring **the future**

occasional paper series

paper 24

STUDENT DRUG USE IN AMERICA:
DIFFERENCES AMONG HIGH SCHOOLS
1986-1987

Patrick M. O'Malley
Jerald G. Bachman
Lloyd D. Johnston

CG023323

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

/ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

J. G. Bachman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth

As its title suggests, this study is intended to assess the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of American youth on a continuing basis. Each year since 1975 about 17,000 seniors have participated in the annual survey, which is conducted in some 130 high schools nationwide. In addition, subsamples of seniors from previously participating classes receive follow-up questionnaires by mail each year.

This Occasional Paper Series is intended to disseminate a variety of products from the study, including pre-publication (and somewhat more detailed) versions of journal articles, other substantive articles, and methodological papers.

A full listing of occasional papers and other study reports is available from Monitoring the Future, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

STUDENT DRUG USE IN AMERICA:
DIFFERENCES AMONG HIGH SCHOOLS
1986-1987

Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 24

Patrick M. O'Malley
Jerald G. Bachman
Lloyd D. Johnston

Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

December 1988

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The work presented in this report was supported by Research Grant No. R01 DA 01411 from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, under an interagency agreement with the Department of Education.

ABSTRACT

This Occasional Paper presents the findings of some special analyses of the Monitoring the Future data conducted at the request of the Department of Education. The analyses were intended to establish how pervasive the drug problem was among high schools in America in 1986 and 1987, and to determine the range of variation that high school seniors experienced in their exposure to drug-using classmates in their schools. We conclude that illicit drug use is common to virtually all high schools; as with the 1982 to 1985 period, no school in our 1986-1987 sample could be described as having a drug-free student body. Indeed, the great majority of seniors (74.5%) in 1986 and 1987 attended schools where more than half of their classmates had some exposure to illicit drugs. Nevertheless, it is also true that there are appreciable differences among schools in the proportions of their seniors involved in drugs. For example, most seniors (58.7%) attended schools in which 31-50% of their classmates used illicit drugs during the past year; but about 26.3% attended schools with higher rates of illicit drug use (51% or more classmates), and 14.9% attended schools with lower rates (30% or fewer classmates).

Some of these differences in school climates are related to demographic factors in ways that we had already documented in earlier reports; these include regional differences in drug use and the fact that use of illicit drugs (but not cigarettes or alcohol) is positively related to population density. Other differences among schools have not been reported earlier; these include the several differences between public and private schools, and the finding that illicit drug use is positively related to school socioeconomic status. Such demographic differences are interesting, but it is clear that they do not account for most of the variance that exists among schools. It may be that other aspects of "school climate" contribute more to determining why some schools are higher in drug use than others, and in future analyses we expect to explore such factors. In the meantime, the present findings strongly suggest that the high school without some drug users is rare indeed.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

METHODS 2

RESULTS 5

Total Sample 5

Cigarettes 5
Alcohol 6
Any Illicit Drug 7
Marijuana 7
Cocaine 8
Differences between 1986-1987 and 1982-1985 9

Selected School Characteristics 9

Public versus Private Control 9
Region 10
Population Density 11
School Size 12
Socioeconomic Status 13

CONCLUDING COMMENTS 15

TABLES 16

REFERENCES 37

TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Daily Use of Cigarettes: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	17
2.	Daily Use of Half-Pack of More of Cigarettes: Percentage Distribution Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	18
3.	Monthly Alcohol Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	19
4.	Daily Alcohol Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	20
5.	Five or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion in the Last Two Weeks: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	21
6.	Lifetime Use of Any Illicit Drug: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	22
7.	Annual Use of Any Illicit Drug: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	23
8.	Monthly Use of Any Illicit Drug: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	24
9.	Lifetime Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	25
10.	Annual Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	26
11.	Monthly Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	27
12.	Lifetime Marijuana Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	28
13.	Annual Marijuana Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	29
14.	Monthly Marijuana Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	30
15.	Daily Marijuana Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	31

TABLES
(Continued)

Table		Page
16.	Lifetime Cocaine Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	32
17.	Annual Cocaine Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	33
18.	Monthly Cocaine Prevalence: Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use 1986-1987 Combined	34
19.	Percent of Seniors Attending Schools with Various Levels of Prevalence of Selected Drugs: 1986-1987 Combined	35
20.	Overall Prevalences of Drug Use: 1982-1985 versus 1986-1987	36

INTRODUCTION

This Occasional Paper presents the findings of some special analyses conducted at the request of the Department of Education. Those analyses were intended to establish how pervasive the drug problem was among high schools in America in 1986 and 1987, and to determine the range of variation that high school seniors experienced in their exposure to drug-using classmates in their schools.

In a earlier report to the Department of Education, we provided some answers to important questions about drug use in the nation's high schools.[1] In that report, which examined data from seniors in the high school classes of 1982 to 1985, we concluded:

> ... drug use is common to virtually all high schools. No school in our sample could be described as having a drug-free student body. Indeed, the great majority of seniors (85%) in the early 1980's attended schools where more than half of their classmates had some exposure to illicit drugs. Nevertheless, it is also true that there are appreciable differences among schools in the proportions of their seniors involved in drugs. For example, most seniors attended schools in which 31-60% of their classmates used illicit drugs during the past year; but about 13% attended schools with higher rates of illicit drug use (61% or more classmates), and about 10% attended schools with lower rates (30% or fewer classmates). (page 13)

Our purpose in this report is to provide some updated information, extending the findings of the previous report to the most recent available data.[2] As we shall see, the conclusions just cited remain largely unaltered when we examine the classes of 1986 and 1987.

---

1. O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1986). Student Drug Use in America: Differences Among High Schools: 1982-1985. Unpublished manuscript available from the authors.

2. Because this report is basically an update of the earlier report, some of the text from the earlier one has been repeated in order to make this a self-contained report.

METHODS

The findings are based on the Monitoring the Future project. This project has been surveying high school students for more than a decade, and has been the source of a great deal of information about student drug use. Each spring, beginning in 1975, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research has administered questionnaires to about 16,000 to 18,000 seniors in about 130 high schools throughout the United States (each school participates for only two years). (The project design has been described in greater detail by Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 1988.)

Because substantial numbers of students in each school participate in the Monitoring the Future surveys, it is possible to combine the data from these sampled students and arrive at reasonably accurate descriptions of each school — or, strictly speaking, of each school's class of seniors. Thus, for example, we can say whether a school's graduating class contained 50%, or 60%, or even 80% people who had tried marijuana sometime during their lifetime. Similarly, we can distinguish between schools with 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, or 40% regular smokers. Thus it is possible for us to report what proportions of all seniors attend schools in which the majority have used marijuana, or what percentage attend schools with a quarter or more regular cigarette smokers.

It would also be possible to report what percentage of all *schools* in the study had senior classes with more than half marijuana users, or what percentage of the schools had one quarter or more regular cigarette smokers. But such statistics would be misleading in several respects. First, schools are selected into the Monitoring the Future sample in part according to the (estimated) number of seniors, so that larger schools are more likely to enter the sample than smaller ones. This is done intentionally, since larger schools account for more seniors, and our purpose is to sample seniors rather than schools.

Second, even if we did make statistical adjustments so that we accurately described proportions of schools, such descriptions would be of limited value and likely to be misleading. An example of the fact that such descriptions can be misleading is the following, as discussed in Kish (1987, p. 238-239). Around 1957, after the Soviet Union had launched the first man-made earth satellite, frightening statements appeared about science education in the United States. For example, it was stated (truthfully) that half of the nation's high schools offered no physics courses. It was later, and more usefully, noted that such schools accounted for only 2 percent of all high school students.

A third consideration, related to the second, is that our other more extensive reports of drug use among high school seniors all use the individual as the unit of analysis, so the present reporting will more readily match other findings if we speak in terms of the proportions of seniors attending schools with various characteristics (for example, schools in which marijuana users are in the majority).

In the initial report, we combined the data from the four most recent Monitoring the Future surveys, those covering the graduating classes of 1982 through 1985. We could have included up to eleven years of surveys, but because drug use changed considerably during the late 1970s, we felt that a shorter interval would give a more accurate picture of the present situation. On the other hand, we did not want to limit our analysis to only one year, because that would provide a relatively small number of schools (approximately 130 to 135 in any one year). The combination of four years provided a much larger number of schools (537), and thus provides considerably greater precision. For this update, we combine the data from two more recent years, 1986 and 1987, with a total of 263 school administrations.[3] Even with this number of schools there were only 34 non-public school administrations with a total of 3,177 seniors (weighted); figures based on these respondents are therefore somewhat less accurate than the public school data, which are based on 29,901 seniors in 229 schools.

---

3. Because most schools participate for two consecutive years, the number of distinct schools — as opposed to questionnaire administrations — is about 198. A quarter of the schools (66) contributed data for this report in 1986 only (having participated in 1985), another quarter (66) in 1987 only (and participated again in 1988), and half (66) in both 1986 and 1987.

In the largely descriptive analyses that follow, we again begin with a very broad question: Do drug use patterns differ widely among schools, or are schools fairly similar in their drug use patterns? The question can be stated more usefully as: What is the range of variation that high school seniors experience in terms of their "school drug culture"? After the range of variation is established for a number of the most important dimensions of drug use, we then consider several school characteristics that might be related to this variation. These include: (1) public versus private schools; (2) geographic region; (3) population density; (4) school size; and (5) socioeconomic status as indicated by the average percent of parents with college degrees.

Selected indicators of drug use are included, representing a range of substances and use patterns:

- *Cigarette* use (daily and 1/2 pack or more per day)
- *Alcohol* use (monthly, daily, and prevalence of having five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks)
- An index of *illicit drug use* (lifetime, annual, and monthly use of any illicit drug)
- An index of use of any *illicit drug other than marijuana* (lifetime, annual, and monthly use of any illicit drug other than marijuana)
- *Marijuana* use (lifetime, annual, monthly, daily)
- *Cocaine* use (lifetime, annual, and monthly)

We first present the data from the total sample for each substance, then discuss the findings associated with the various subgroups defined according to the school characteristics of interest.[4] Each school is characterized by the total obtained survey sample of the senior class. In many schools, the entire senior class was targeted, although usually some

4. Trends, or changes, in subgroup relationships between 1982-1985 and 1986-1987 are not discussed in detail in this report; an examination of trends will be part of more extensive analyses to be reported later.

individuals were missed due to absence (about 15-17% on average), refusal (very few), or other reasons. In other schools, only a subset of seniors (selected to be representative of all seniors in those schools) was targeted. As a result, in most schools not every senior participated; therefore, it should be kept in mind that when, for example, we describe a school as one in which no seniors smoked, we actually mean that no seniors in the obtained sample of seniors smoked.

RESULTS

Total Sample

Cigarettes.Table 1 provides the data for daily cigarette smoking; a few comments on how the table should be read may be useful at this point. (The subsequent 17 tables all follow the same format.) The left stub column indicates the prevalence rate at the school level; the row labeled "1-5" refers to schools where the aggregate mean prevalence of smoking one or more cigarettes per day was between 1% and 5%. The entry of 1.9 in the column labeled "Total" indicates that 1.9% of all seniors in the Monitoring the Future sample attended schools where only between 1% and 5% of the seniors smoked cigarettes on a daily basis. Similarly, the entry of 0.0 in the column labeled "Private" indicates that none of the seniors in private schools attended schools where between 1% and 5% of seniors smoked daily, whereas the entry in the next column indicates that 2.1% of the seniors in public schools did so. The last row of the table provides the weighted number of cases in each column, and the second-last row indicates the overall prevalence rate for all seniors represented in the column. Thus, 21.7% of the 3,177 seniors from private schools in the combined classes of 1986 and 1987 were smoking on a daily basis, compared to 18.4% of the 29,901 public school seniors.

As Table 1 demonstrates, all the high school seniors (100%) in the Monitoring the Future sample in 1986-1987 attended schools where some seniors smoked cigarettes on a daily basis.[5] Only a very few seniors (1.9%) attended schools where none in the obtained sample of seniors smoked at the rate of a half-pack or more per day (Table 2); in other words, virtually all seniors (98.1%) attended schools where some seniors smoked at that rate. Less than a quarter (23.0%) of all seniors attended schools where less than 6% smoked half a pack or more per day. A quarter (25.1%) of seniors attended schools where between 6% and 10% of seniors smoked a half-pack or more per day, and another 43.0% attended schools with rates between 11% and 20%. Very few seniors (4.4%) attended schools where more than a quarter of the seniors smoke a half-pack or more every day.

Tables 1 through 18 provide detailed information on each substance; in addition, a summary table (Table 19) provides a simplified overview of the percent of seniors attending schools with selected levels of prevalence (specifically, greater than 0%, greater than 10%, and greater than 25%) for the various drugs. One can readily see from the top row, for example, that 100% of seniors attended schools where some seniors smoked daily (prevalence greater than zero), 82.5% were in schools where more than 10% smoked daily, and 16.1% were in schools where more than 25% smoked daily.

Alcohol. Virtually all seniors (99.1%) attended schools where more than one quarter of seniors had used alcohol in the past 30 days (Table 3; also Table 19), and nearly all (87.3%) attended schools where more than half the seniors had done so (Table 3). About a quarter of the nation's seniors (23.9%) attended schools where more than 75% of the seniors had used alcohol within the past 30 days.

Rates of daily alcohol use are much lower, of course; 4.8% of all seniors reported using alcohol on a daily or near-daily basis (Table 4). While very few (5.6%) seniors attended a school where *no* seniors reported drinking on a daily basis, a clear majority (63.9%) attended a school where only 1-5% of seniors drank daily. Most other seniors (24.8% of the

5. Daily use of cigarettes is defined as use of one or more cigarettes per day in the past 30 days; daily use of alcohol or illicit drugs is defined as use on 20 or more occasions in the past 30 days.

total) attended schools where 6-10% of classmates were daily drinkers, but another 5.6% attended a school where 11-20% of the seniors drank every day.

Another measure of alcohol use deals with occasional heavy drinking (Table 5). Respondents were asked to report on how many occasions in the two weeks prior to the survey they had five or more drinks in a row. More than one-third of all seniors (37.0%) in the classes of 1986-1987 reported having consumed that much on at least one occasion in the past two weeks. The great majority of seniors (82.1%) were in schools where over a quarter of seniors had done some heavy drinking in the previous two weeks, but only one out of six of them (13.2%) were in schools where the majority of seniors had done some recent heavy drinking.

Any Illicit Drug. In terms of overall illicit drug use, well over half (57.1%) of all seniors admitted using an illicit drug at least once in their lifetimes, and more than one-third (36.9%) admitted to use of some illicit drug other than marijuana, as shown in Tables 6 and 9.[6] Much of this use of illicit drugs included the senior year; more than 2 of every 5 seniors (42.8%) reported use of an illicit drug during the past year, and one-quarter (24.9%) reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana (Tables 7 and 10). Monthly prevalences stood at 25.7% for any illicit drug, and about half that (12.3%) for use of an illicit other than marijuana (Tables 8 and 11).

Not one of the 263 school samples in the Monitoring the Future surveys of 1986 and 1987 contained zero lifetime use of illicit drugs (Table 6). Only 0.5% of seniors attended schools where one quarter or less of the seniors had used an illicit drug (Table 19). Indeed, the great majority of seniors (74.5%) attended school where the *majority* (more than 50%) of seniors had used an illicit drug at least once in their *lifetimes*. And a substantial proportion (26.3%) attended schools where the majority had used an illicit drug *in senior year* (Table 7).

Marijuana. Marijuana is by far the most common illicit drug, and it is therefore not surprising that all seniors attend schools where some seniors have smoked marijuana (Table 12). Indeed, less than one in 25 seniors (3.8%) attended schools where the lifetime

6. Use of an illicit drug includes any use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, or heroin, *or* any use of other opiates, amphetamines, sedatives, or tranquilizers that is not under a doctor's orders.

prevalence rate was under 25% (Table 19). More than half (58.9%) of seniors were in schools where the majority of seniors have smoked marijuana at least once in their lifetimes, and over one third of these (or 20.3% of the total sample) were in schools with rates over 60%.

The figures for annual prevalence (use in the last 12 months) are perhaps of more interest, because they indicate more recent use (Table 13). Virtually all seniors (99.9%) attended schools where at least some seniors had used marijuana during the previous 12 months.[7] About one in every eight seniors (13.1%) attended high schools where the majority had smoked marijuana in the past year. An additional one third (33.8%) attended schools where the rate was 41-50%, and another quarter (28.7%) were in schools with rates of 31-40%. In other words, three of every four of the nation's seniors (73.5%) attended schools where more than 30% had used marijuana in the prior year.

The figures for use during the month just prior to the survey show that about one-sixth (16.7%) of seniors were in schools where more than 30% had used marijuana in just the past 30 days (Table 14). Conversely, very few (only 3.1%) were in schools where fewer than 6% had smoked in the past 30 days.

One important statistic is the percent of seniors with classmates who smoke marijuana on a daily (or near daily) basis. The great majority (88.6%) attended high schools where at least some seniors were smoking marijuana daily (Table 15). One in five (20.1%) attended schools where 6% or more of their classmates were daily users.

Cocaine. Although cocaine use declined in 1987, its use certainly is not rare in American high schools. Virtually all 1986-1987 seniors (98.4%) attended high schools where some seniors had used cocaine in their lifetimes (Table 16), and practically all (98.1%) attended high schools where some seniors had used cocaine during the past 12 months (Table 17). More than two-thirds (70.3%) of seniors attended schools where more than 10% of seniors had used cocaine at least once. A significant proportion (5.9%) attended schools where more than a quarter of all seniors had used cocaine in just the prior 12 months, and around

7. There was one very small school, with only 21 seniors surveyed, wherein one senior had smoked marijuana in his or her lifetime, but not in the previous year.

half (47.8%) were in schools with annual usage rates above 10%. About one in eight (12.9%) seniors attended a school where more than 10% of the seniors has used cocaine in just the past 30 days (Table 18).

Differences between 1986-1987 and 1982-1985. In general, the findings presented above for the 1986-1987 sample of schools are similar to those found for the 1982-1985 sample of schools. There are some slight differences, due primarily to the fact that prevalence rates for the various substances declined somewhat between the two time periods, as shown in Table 20. For example, overall daily cigarette smoking was at 20.1% in the 1982-1985 period, and 18.7% in 1986-1987.

Selected School Characteristics

Public versus Private Control. Privately controlled schools make up 12.9% of the 263 high schools in the Monitoring the Future study for the years 1986 and 1987; however, because these schools tend to be smaller than average, they account for only 9.6% of the seniors in the sample. There were some differences in drug use between private and public school seniors. Those seniors who attended private schools in our 1986-87 sample tended to smoke cigarettes somewhat more than those attending public schools — 21.7% smoked daily versus 18.4% for public schools, and 12.3% smoked a half-pack or more per day versus 11.3% in public schools (Tables 1 and 2). No private or public school seniors attended schools where no one smoked cigarettes daily.

Private school seniors drank more alcohol than public school seniors: for example, 76% drank in the previous month compared to 64% (Table 3). Considerably more private school seniors (48.5%) attended a school where 6% or more drank daily, compared to public school seniors (28.5%). There were also higher rates of recent heavy drinking among private school seniors than among public school seniors (44.5% versus 36.2%). In fact, very nearly half (47.7%) of private school seniors were in schools where the majority of seniors had had five or more drinks in a row during the prior two weeks, compared to just under a quarter (22.7%) of the public school seniors.

Private school seniors were slightly more likely to report having used some illicit drug at least once in their lifetimes — 62.4% versus 56.5% (Table 6). However, compared to

public school seniors, considerably more private school seniors attended schools where the majority of their classmates had used an illicit drug at least once during the past 12 months (50.1% for private school seniors versus 23.8% for public, Table 10).

Private school seniors were higher than public school seniors in lifetime, annual, and monthly prevalence of marijuana (56.3% versus 50.0%; 43.5% versus 36.8%; and 25.0% versus 21.8%, respectively), but a bit lower in daily prevalence (2.9% versus 3.7%). (See Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15.)

With respect to cocaine use, private school seniors were somewhat higher, with 20.4% having used cocaine in their lifetimes, compared to 15.6% of public school seniors (Tables 16, 17, and 18). The annual prevalence figures were 15.7% for private and 11.1% for public school seniors. A substantial minority (36.8%) of private high school seniors attended a school where more than 15% of the seniors had used cocaine in their senior year; the corresponding figure for public schools is about one-third smaller (23.4%).

Region. As we have reported extensively (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 1988) there are considerable regional differences in drug use among high school seniors, and these are of course reflected in differences among high schools. More than three in ten (31.6%) seniors in the Northeast attended schools where more than 25% of the seniors smoked, compared to two in ten (21.2%) in the North Central, one in ten (9.9%) in the South and essentially none (0.2%) in the West (Table 1). Similarly, one in seven seniors (14.6%) in the Northeast attended a school where more than 25% smoked cigarettes at the rate of one-half pack or more per day, only one in fifty seniors in the North Central (1.8%) and in the South (2.0%), and almost none in the West (0.2%) (Table 2).

Regional differences in monthly and daily alcohol use are not so striking, though as with cigarettes, the Northeast and North Central were higher than the South and West (Tables 3 and 4). About two-thirds of the seniors in the Northeast (66.4%) and North Central (67.2%), and somewhat more of those in the South (71.6%) and West (73.4%) attended schools where less than 6% of seniors drank daily. Regional differences in school variations are stronger for the measure of occasional heavy drinking (Table 5); one in every four seniors in the North Central attended a school where the majority of their classmates

reported having five or more drinks in a row at least once during the past two weeks (24.9%), compared to one in every six in the Northeast (17.1%). The figures were much lower in the West (9.5%) and especially in the South (2.0%).

The pattern of differences is distinctly different for marijuana — use was highest in the Northeast, followed closely by the West, then the North Central, and the South. About a quarter of seniors in the Northeast (25.6%) attended schools where the majority of seniors used marijuana during their senior year. Approximately one in ten or eleven seniors in the North Central (9.0%) and West (10.2%) attended such schools, while the percentage in the South was much lower, with only one in forty (2.6%) attending schools where the majority of seniors had used marijuana in the last year.

Cocaine showed still a different regional pattern; use was higher in the West and Northeast and lowest in the North Central and South. Approximately one in every seven seniors in the West (13.8%) and Northeast (14.9%) attended a school where more than a quarter of seniors had used cocaine in the past year. None of the seniors in the North Central and South attended such schools. (But more than 95% of seniors in the North Central and South attended schools where at least some seniors had used cocaine in the past year.)

Population Density. Three levels of population density are distinguished for analysis purposes: (1) Large, or Self-Representing, SMSAs, which are the twelve largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the 1980 Census; (2) Other SMSAs, which are the remaining SMSAs; and (3) non-SMSAs, which are sampling areas not designated by the Census Bureau as metropolitan.

Differences in smoking rates among the three levels are rather small (Tables 1 and 2); the Large SMSAs and non-SMSAs were highest (12.7% and 13.0%) smoking at the rate of one-half pack or more per day) and the Other SMSAs were lowest (9.8%). Differences in daily alcohol use are also small, with the large, other, and non-SMSAs showing 3.9%, 5.0%, and 5.3%, respectively (Table 4). Rates of recent occasions of heavy drinking ordered the same, with prevalences of 35.2%, 37.1%, and 38.7%, respectively (Table 5).

Illicit drug use showed somewhat more variation. Almost half of seniors in large SMSAs (45.5%) and other SMSAs (43.7%) had used an illicit drug at least once in the past 12 months; slightly fewer (38.9%) did so in the non-SMSAs.

Differences in marijuana and cocaine use are more substantial. Marijuana use was highest in large SMSAs, intermediate in the other SMSAs, and lowest in non-SMSAs. A substantial minority of seniors in both the large and other SMSAs (24.3% and 20.9%, respectively) attended schools where more than 5% of seniors smoked marijuana daily, compared to 15.0% in the non-SMSAs (Table 15). Cocaine was considerably more prevalent in the SMSAs than in the non-SMSAs. Over 90% (91.3%) of seniors in the large SMSAs and 78.7% in the other SMSAs attended schools where more than 5% of the seniors used cocaine in the past year, compared to 61.1% of seniors in non-SMSAs.

School Size. School size has often been considered an important school characteristic, in part because unlike region and population density, it is to some extent amenable to manipulation. Schools were divided into three groups based on number of seniors: low (fewer than 140 seniors), middle (140 to 382 seniors), and high (more than 382 seniors). These cut-points were set on the basis of the 1982-1985 schools, and were selected to produce 25% of seniors in the low and high groups, and 50% in the middle group; we have used the same cut-points for the 1986-1987 analyses, because we may wish to do comparisons across time, and it seems preferable to utilize the same school-size values for bracketing. However, because the average senior class size has decreased in recent years, as the bulge of the "baby boomers" passes through older age groups, the cut-points used earlier result in slightly more than a quarter of students in the lower group now (31.0%) than earlier, and slightly fewer in the middle group (42.6%); there is still approximately a quarter in the high group (26.3%). (Of course, because the schools are smaller, there are more schools in the low group — 107 versus 51 in the high group.)

In noting differences associated with school size, it should be remembered that school size tends to be positively correlated with community size, so that differences in drug use associated with school size may reflect in part community size effects. No effort has been made in the present analyses to deal with these or other possible confounded effects.

There are only small differences in cigarette smoking associated with school size, with larger schools showing slightly lower rates for daily use of cigarettes (Table 1) and for half-pack or more per day (Table 2). Nineteen percent of seniors smoke on a daily basis in the smaller and middle-sized schools compared to 17% in the larger schools; similarly, 12% of seniors smoke half-a-pack or more per day in the smaller and middle-sized schools compared to 10% in the larger schools. In all three size groups, 66% of seniors drank some alcohol in the month prior to the survey. Heavy drinking rates, however, were somewhat lower in larger schools: 5.9%, 4.6%, and 3.8% of seniors drank daily in small, medium, and larger schools, respectively. And 39.9%, 36.0%, and 35.2%, respectively, drank five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the prior two weeks.

Smaller schools show slightly lower rates of overall illicit drug use; 40.2% of seniors reported having used some illicit drug in the prior year, versus 44.7% for the medium size schools, and 43.0% for the larger schools. The differences in overall illicit use is reflected in both marijuana use and cocaine use. Annual marijuana rates for the three size groups are 34.3%, 39.5%, and 38.0%, respectively. Annual prevalences of cocaine are 10.0%, 12.5%, and 11.8%, respectively.

Socioeconomic Status. The final characteristic to be looked at here is socioeconomic status, as indicated by average percent of parents with college degrees.[8] Schools were divided into low (less than 14.8%), middle (14.9% to 32.7%), and high (more than 32.7%), based on school average parental education. As with school size, these cut-points were set on the basis of the 1982-1985 schools, and were selected to produce 25% of seniors in the low and high groups, and 50% in the middle group; we have used the same cut-points for the 1986-1987 analyses. Because the average parental education has been increasing in recent years, the same cut-points now result in far fewer students in the lower group (13.5%), slightly more in the middle group (54.5%) and substantially more in the higher group (32.0%).

8. Specifically, this variable is calculated as follows: Each respondent is coded as having 0%, 50%, or 100% of his or her parents with college degrees. The average of this measure is then calculated across all participating seniors, and it is this aggregate mean variable that is bracketed into low, middle, or high groups.

School mean cigarette use correlates negatively with school average socioeconomic status: daily smoking was reported by 25.2% of students in schools with low average socioeconomic status, 18.0% of students in schools with medium average socioeconomic status, and 17.2% of students in the high status schools (Table 1). More than half (54.2%) of seniors in the low group attended schools where more than a fifth of the seniors smoked daily. The corresponding figures for the middle and high groups are somewhat lower, at 35.5% and 35.8%.

Use of alcohol during the past 30 days showed the opposite relationship; schools with the lowest socioeconomic status had the lowest rates of use (Table 3). For example, among the seniors in the lowest average socioeconomic status, 15.1% were in schools where more than three-fourths of seniors had used alcohol in the past month, compared to 17.6% in the middle group, and 38.2% of those in the highest status schools. Unlike monthly use, daily use of alcohol showed a very different relationship: 44.1% of the lowest group, and 31.7% of the middle group, were in schools where more than 5% of seniors drank on a daily basis, compared to 24.2% of the highest group (Table 4). But the rates for recent heavy drinking were slightly higher in the schools with higher socioeconomic statuses (Table 5); about four-fifths (79.4%) attended schools where more than 30% of their classmates had had five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion during the prior two weeks, compared to just under three-fourths for the seniors in schools with low average socioeconomic status (71.3%) and middle socioeconomic status (72.1%).

Use of any illicit drug showed a positive association with average socioeconomic status, with the higher socioeconomic status group slightly higher than the others (Tables 6-8). School mean marijuana use also showed a positive association with average socioeconomic status, except for *daily* marijuana use, which had the highest average level in the lowest socioeconomic group (Tables 12-14). School mean cocaine use also tended to be high in the high average socioeconomic status schools, although the middle-level schools were lowest (Tables 16-18). These findings are surprising in view of the fact that, at the individual level, college-bound seniors use less marijuana and cocaine than do noncollege-bound seniors. We would expect school with higher average socioeconomic status to have higher proportions of seniors planning to go to college; and that is what we find — the two school level measures correlate .71 at the aggregate level. The positive correlation between

school socioeconomic status and illicit drug use suggests that there may be something associated with socioeconomic status of the community that increases the level of use considerably above what would be expected from individual level variables. It will be necessary to conduct analyses at the individual level, using both individual and school-level data, to clarify the processes involved.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This report has been concerned with a number of questions about how widespread the "drug problem" is across high schools in the United States, and about the range of variation that high school seniors experience in "school drug cultures." Given the data summarized above and in the previous report, we can conclude that illicit drug use remains common to virtually all high schools. As with the 1982 to 1985 period, no school in our 1986-1987 sample could be described as having a drug-free student body. Indeed, the great majority of seniors (74.5%) in 1986 and 1987 still attended schools where more than half of their classmates had some exposure to illicit drugs. Nevertheless, it remains true that there are appreciable differences among schools in the proportions of their seniors involved in drugs. For example, most seniors (58.7%) attended schools in which 31-50% of their classmates used illicit drugs during the past year; but about 26.3% attended schools with higher rates of illicit drug use (51% or more classmates), and 14.9% attended schools with lower rates (30% or fewer classmates).

Some of these differences in school climates are related to demographic factors in ways that we had already documented in earlier reports; these include regional differences in drug use and the fact that use of illicit drugs (but not cigarettes or alcohol) is positively related to population density. Other differences among schools have not been reported earlier, and will bear further examination in the future; these include the several differences between public and private schools, and the finding that illicit drug use is positively related to school

socioeconomic status. Such demographic differences are interesting, but it is clear that they will not account for most of the variance that exists among schools. It may be that other aspects of "school climate" contribute more to determining why some schools are higher in drug use than others, and in future analyses we hope to explore such factors.

In the meantime, the present findings strongly suggest that the high school without some drug users is rare indeed. Some schools and school systems may wish to conduct their own surveys in an effort to gain more detailed information about the nature and extent of such problems in their communities. But if a school simply wants to know whether some of their students user drugs, the data shown here may be quite sufficient: the answer almost certainly is yes.

Table 1

Daily Use of Cigarettes
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-5	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	3.1	3.5	1.6	0.7	4.4	3.5	1.5	0.8	4.8	1.8	1.0
6-10	15.6	16.7	15.5	4.2	3.7	30.6	21.6	15.7	18.0	11.3	14.0	16.2	16.4	12.1	17.8	13.2
11-15	22.4	20.2	22.6	9.9	27.0	20.2	34.6	17.4	21.0	29.5	23.4	17.4	29.3	20.9	20.8	25.8
16-20	22.3	21.4	22.4	27.7	19.2	16.8	29.9	27.5	23.8	15.0	23.5	21.3	22.6	11.2	24.1	24.1
21-25	21.7	22.5	21.6	25.9	28.6	19.3	10.2	12.3	29.3	17.1	17.6	25.9	19.6	7.6	20.6	29.5
26-30	8.0	8.1	8.0	14.2	10.1	6.5	0.0	10.0	5.3	10.8	8.3	7.9	7.8	10.7	8.9	5.3
31-35	3.4	0.0	3.8	1.5	10.4	0.7	0.0	6.4	1.8	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.5	5.2	4.4	1.0
36-40	2.1	0.0	2.3	5.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.2	3.5	2.3	0.0	12.0	0.8	0.0
41-45	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0
46-50	0.4	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
51-55	1.2	4.9	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61-65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66-70	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	18.7	21.7	18.4	24.9	20.1	15.7	14.1	20.4	17.3	19.6	19.2	19.4	17.1	25.2	18.0	17.2
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 2

Daily Use of Half-Pack or More of Cigarettes
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	4.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.5	5.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.2	1.6
1-5	21.1	23.3	20.9	5.6	11.6	31.5	36.6	19.6	21.9	21.2	17.3	22.3	23.8	21.2	19.9	23.2
6-10	25.1	25.2	25.1	19.0	22.6	23.4	39.1	21.6	29.8	20.3	22.1	23.7	30.9	23.5	22.5	30.2
11-15	31.4	33.5	31.1	34.9	41.3	25.3	22.8	32.1	33.4	27.1	34.9	29.8	29.8	8.0	34.6	35.7
16-20	11.6	7.0	12.1	20.1	18.6	6.1	0.0	8.7	12.9	11.9	8.2	15.0	10.1	6.9	14.6	8.3
21-25	4.5	2.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	7.1	0.0	8.2	0.4	8.2	5.6	3.1	5.4	11.8	4.8	1.0
26-30	1.6	0.0	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.9	3.2	1.3	0.0	7.8	0.9	0.0
31-35	1.7	4.9	1.4	6.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	0.0	12.0	0.2	0.1
36-40	0.8	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.0
41-45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46-50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51-55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	11.4	12.3	11.3	16.1	12.4	9.7	7.3	12.7	9.8	13.0	12.1	11.7	10.3	17.6	11.0	9.5
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 3

Monthly Alcohol Prevalence:
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16-20	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
21-25	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	2.7	0.6	0.0
26-30	1.1	0.0	1.2	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0
31-35	2.8	0.5	3.0	1.5	1.9	5.5	1.1	5.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.0	4.1	3.7	0.6
36-40	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	2.3	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.9	5.3	1.6	0.0
41-45	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.4	2.1	1.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.2
46-50	4.4	0.0	4.9	3.5	1.1	9.4	1.7	3.1	2.7	8.6	5.2	6.2	0.4	7.0	6.3	0.0
51-55	5.9	6.6	5.9	8.6	4.2	6.9	3.7	4.5	4.6	9.7	7.4	7.4	1.9	13.0	7.0	1.2
56-60	12.3	1.9	13.4	4.3	6.0	19.6	19.0	3.2	15.7	14.8	12.1	15.1	8.1	13.8	14.3	8.2
61-65	12.1	2.4	13.2	4.0	19.8	7.8	18.0	10.1	15.5	8.1	8.2	11.7	17.4	3.5	13.0	14.3
66-70	20.3	3.6	22.1	25.7	10.0	23.9	22.9	19.0	21.8	18.9	19.4	16.1	28.0	22.6	23.0	14.8
71-75	12.9	23.1	11.8	12.4	11.2	15.9	10.7	19.0	11.7	9.1	9.0	14.6	14.6	6.8	9.8	20.7
76-80	10.9	9.4	11.1	15.8	21.0	0.7	7.4	15.1	8.1	11.9	12.0	9.9	11.4	14.1	5.9	18.2
81-85	9.7	33.1	7.2	16.5	16.4	0.0	7.9	10.7	10.0	8.1	10.1	11.2	6.7	0.0	10.0	13.1
86-90	2.4	12.8	1.3	2.1	4.7	0.3	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.3	5.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	5.6
91-95	0.9	4.3	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	65.5	76.3	64.3	68.1	70.7	59.1	65.5	65.6	65.7	65.1	65.5	65.4	65.7	59.0	63.5	71.6
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 4

Daily Alcohol Prevalence:
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	5.6	8.4	5.3	8.2	5.9	4.3	4.3	10.2	2.9	6.2	9.4	1.8	7.3	6.3	6.0	4.7
1-5	63.9	43.2	66.1	58.2	61.3	67.3	69.1	68.3	66.7	55.1	46.0	69.5	76.0	49.6	63.2	71.1
6-10	24.8	38.8	23.3	26.8	24.9	24.6	22.6	18.9	23.9	31.8	32.1	24.5	16.7	35.6	24.6	20.5
11-15	3.5	9.7	2.9	6.8	4.5	0.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	5.6	4.2	0.0	6.6	2.7	3.7
16-20	2.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.4	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.9	4.6	3.8	5.4	4.9	4.3
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 5

Five or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion in the Last 2 Weeks
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	1.2	5.3	2.6	10.7	0.2	2.1	3.0	2.0	6.1	6.0	2.6	3.6
11-15	2.3	0.0	2.6	4.4	1.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	3.7	0.0	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.7	0.0
16-20	3.7	0.0	4.1	5.7	0.7	6.1	1.7	5.3	2.5	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.6	5.2	1.1
21-25	8.5	3.8	9.0	5.7	7.7	14.4	3.0	4.0	9.6	10.8	7.5	12.5	3.2	12.6	10.8	2.8
26-30	7.8	4.3	8.1	7.6	1.1	8.4	16.7	8.5	6.1	9.9	4.1	9.9	8.7	4.2	5.6	13.0
31-35	20.6	10.1	21.7	9.5	14.0	21.9	41.4	15.5	25.6	16.5	17.0	19.2	27.0	21.0	19.3	22.5
36-40	17.2	15.0	17.5	19.5	16.7	21.7	7.6	15.7	21.2	11.8	11.7	18.7	21.3	5.5	19.5	18.4
41-45	11.5	16.3	11.0	19.1	12.6	8.7	5.4	14.5	9.4	12.3	12.3	10.7	11.9	16.8	9.4	12.8
46-50	11.9	11.7	12.0	7.4	19.8	8.2	12.2	9.5	10.9	16.0	17.6	10.4	7.6	7.3	12.6	12.8
51-55	6.5	7.3	6.4	13.1	10.5	0.7	2.5	7.0	4.3	10.0	7.3	7.0	4.8	17.3	4.5	5.3
56-60	4.8	26.9	2.4	3.2	8.5	1.3	7.0	6.2	6.6	0.3	7.3	3.7	3.5	0.0	4.3	7.6
61-65	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
66-70	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0
71-75	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
76-80	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	37.0	44.5	36.2	37.1	42.9	32.4	36.3	35.2	37.1	38.7	39.9	36.0	35.2	36.6	36.4	38.3
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 6

Lifetime Use of Any Illicit Drug
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11-15	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
16-20	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
21-25	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
26-30	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	1.9	0.5	5.0	5.1	0.0	1.8	6.8	1.2	1.5
31-35	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.5	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	5.2	4.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.7	0.6
36-40	4.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	1.7	9.9	0.7	4.3	3.0	5.4	5.0	3.3	4.0	10.9	3.4	2.1
41-45	6.9	2.4	7.3	3.1	6.2	12.3	3.1	6.0	5.4	10.1	11.1	4.9	4.9	8.4	8.4	3.6
46-50	9.8	4.1	10.4	7.7	7.5	15.1	6.9	5.9	9.4	14.3	7.0	10.7	11.8	8.4	14.0	3.3
51-55	13.5	12.5	13.7	7.1	8.9	22.8	12.5	12.7	12.0	17.1	11.6	14.4	14.4	11.2	13.1	15.3
56-60	20.2	18.6	20.3	24.1	21.1	14.4	23.8	18.7	23.4	15.9	21.0	23.3	14.2	9.8	23.0	19.7
61-65	19.0	22.1	18.7	19.8	21.5	12.1	26.4	19.6	24.7	8.7	12.6	15.3	32.7	7.3	17.7	26.3
66-70	11.4	17.6	10.8	8.7	20.5	5.7	11.1	12.6	12.5	8.6	8.6	14.5	9.8	10.9	10.7	12.9
71-75	7.5	12.1	7.1	22.7	3.6	0.8	6.4	10.8	6.7	6.0	5.2	11.3	4.2	15.6	2.5	12.7
76-80	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	7.7	2.7	1.6	2.6	3.6	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.6	1.1
81-85	0.5	4.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
86-90	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
91-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	57.1	62.4	56.5	61.4	57.8	50.9	61.3	59.5	58.6	52.3	54.4	58.8	57.5	55.9	55.8	59.9
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 7

Annual Use of Any Illicit Drug
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
11-15	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	3.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.2	2.8	1.2	0.0	3.6	1.6	0.0
16-20	2.6	0.0	2.9	1.3	1.9	5.3	0.7	1.1	2.6	4.1	4.3	2.4	1.1	8.6	2.4	0.4
21-25	4.5	0.5	4.9	2.3	4.2	8.4	1.1	4.1	2.3	8.8	8.1	2.4	3.8	6.7	4.8	3.2
26-30	6.0	1.9	6.4	4.2	4.9	10.8	1.7	2.2	5.8	9.9	13.1	2.8	2.7	10.0	7.9	1.0
31-35	9.7	0.8	10.7	3.4	7.0	18.8	6.0	7.8	10.2	10.6	9.3	7.4	14.0	9.2	13.7	3.1
36-40	13.7	16.3	13.4	11.4	10.4	19.6	11.1	11.3	13.6	16.0	7.8	16.2	16.4	8.0	17.4	9.7
41-45	15.7	10.3	16.3	13.4	20.7	11.4	18.6	14.1	16.9	15.2	14.0	16.0	17.4	5.8	17.3	17.2
46-50	19.6	17.7	19.8	23.9	23.2	4.7	34.4	16.5	23.4	15.9	11.1	24.1	22.4	13.5	15.4	29.3
51-55	14.9	33.0	13.0	18.9	13.2	13.8	14.4	23.5	16.3	4.5	16.5	12.0	17.8	8.6	13.9	19.3
56-60	7.1	4.8	7.3	9.7	13.4	1.5	4.3	8.7	6.1	7.3	7.9	9.0	3.1	7.4	4.7	11.1
61-65	2.8	4.1	2.7	8.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.1	5.9	0.0	12.1	0.0	3.8
66-70	1.2	4.9	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.3	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.4	3.5	0.6	1.1
71-75	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
76-80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
81-85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
86-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	42.8	49.3	42.2	47.7	43.9	36.3	46.6	45.5	43.7	38.9	40.2	44.7	43.0	41.6	40.6	47.2
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 8

Monthly Use of Any Illicit Drug
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
1-5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
6-10	7.1	2.2	7.6	1.1	5.2	16.8	0.7	4.8	3.7	15.0	13.2	6.3	1.2	14.9	7.1	3.8
11-15	6.2	2.4	6.6	3.9	3.6	11.5	3.5	5.5	5.1	8.5	9.1	3.5	7.0	13.3	6.7	2.1
16-20	12.2	10.3	12.4	7.5	12.2	17.1	9.8	9.5	14.8	10.3	13.4	8.1	17.6	5.1	15.9	8.9
21-25	23.8	24.9	23.6	11.8	29.9	23.6	29.5	18.0	24.7	27.5	23.4	23.2	25.1	15.4	27.2	21.4
26-30	22.0	26.6	21.5	30.5	20.9	14.2	26.6	18.1	26.1	18.6	17.1	24.4	23.9	12.0	20.9	28.1
31-35	12.8	8.7	13.3	11.3	9.1	12.4	20.8	19.9	12.1	7.4	10.0	13.1	15.7	7.5	12.9	15.0
36-40	10.0	12.0	9.8	20.1	15.2	2.3	2.9	14.2	10.0	5.9	8.5	13.0	6.7	12.3	6.8	14.4
41-45	3.1	4.1	3.0	7.0	0.8	1.7	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	5.7	1.3	6.3	1.9	3.6
46-50	1.4	5.5	0.9	2.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.1	1.4	3.5	0.1	2.6
51-55	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61-65	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
66-70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	25.7	29.4	25.4	30.9	25.7	21.1	27.4	28.8	25.8	22.8	23.5	27.5	25.5	26.5	24.3	27.9
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 9

Lifetime Use of Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana:
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
11-15	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.7
16-20	3.7	0.0	4.1	3.4	2.3	7.3	0.0	6.3	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.0	2.9	9.7	3.0	2.3
21-25	7.2	5.0	7.4	4.3	8.1	11.1	2.6	10.8	4.1	9.0	12.4	2.9	7.9	4.9	9.2	4.7
26-30	14.5	16.9	14.2	11.2	17.6	21.6	1.7	10.8	10.7	24.3	15.4	17.1	9.1	12.5	18.0	9.2
31-35	19.9	31.0	18.7	28.7	22.4	17.0	10.1	14.4	25.7	14.7	4.1	27.9	25.5	7.5	17.6	28.9
36-40	19.0	9.3	20.1	16.4	14.7	22.7	22.3	23.0	15.9	20.8	25.6	12.5	21.7	14.0	22.2	15.8
41-45	17.0	13.3	17.3	12.2	20.7	10.0	29.1	9.4	21.7	15.8	19.1	15.6	16.6	16.1	18.0	15.5
46-50	9.1	2.4	9.8	9.3	11.1	4.4	13.9	9.2	11.5	5.0	7.7	7.6	13.3	5.8	7.9	12.7
51-55	4.9	11.8	4.2	5.5	1.6	2.0	14.2	5.6	5.8	2.9	3.8	7.8	1.7	6.1	2.3	9.0
56-60	2.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	1.2	0.0	5.9	4.9	1.6	0.0	2.4	2.1	1.4	6.6	1.3	1.1
61-65	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
66-70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71-75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
76-80	0.8	8.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
81-85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
86-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.2	100	99.8	100	99.8	100	100	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100	99.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	36.7	39.1	36.4	38.8	35.8	32.2	43.0	37.3	37.6	34.5	36.6	36.7	36.6	39.3	35.5	37.6
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 10

Annual Use of Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1-5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
6-10	2.7	4.1	2.5	4.2	1.1	4.5	0.0	6.0	0.5	3.4	4.3	1.3	2.9	8.6	1.5	2.1
11-15	10.3	2.9	11.1	0.2	11.4	21.9	1.1	9.6	7.1	16.5	15.3	9.3	6.0	8.7	15.3	2.5
16-20	17.9	9.5	18.8	15.1	23.1	24.6	2.1	17.6	17.1	19.5	16.4	14.3	25.4	7.2	23.5	12.7
21-25	26.4	36.6	25.3	34.1	20.9	26.8	24.4	20.3	32.4	21.7	16.2	33.3	27.3	15.3	24.9	33.6
26-30	16.5	19.0	16.2	14.3	21.3	11.0	21.3	15.8	14.8	19.9	16.9	17.3	14.7	23.2	17.3	12.2
31-35	16.0	2.8	17.4	15.7	17.4	7.2	29.1	16.1	19.6	9.6	15.5	14.3	19.4	11.9	12.7	23.4
36-40	5.0	9.3	4.5	3.7	4.3	1.4	13.8	5.4	5.6	3.6	7.4	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.8	9.3
41-45	2.2	7.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	1.1	5.8	2.4	2.7	1.2	3.3	2.8	0.0	2.6	1.7	3.0
46-50	1.7	0.6	1.8	5.7	0.2	0.0	2.0	3.6	0.1	2.6	0.2	3.0	1.4	9.5	0.1	1.1
51-55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.5	4.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
61-65	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
66-70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71-75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
76-80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	24.9	28.7	24.5	27.5	23.9	20.6	30.4	26.1	25.3	23.1	24.9	25.3	24.1	27.8	23.0	26.9
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 11

Monthly Use of any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0
1-5	8.2	6.5	8.4	2.9	8.4	16.6	0.0	9.0	2.3	17.7	14.2	5.0	6.3	18.8	6.1	7.4
6-10	34.7	37.3	34.5	36.8	33.3	46.5	14.4	28.1	40.9	30.2	30.6	38.5	33.6	17.6	41.3	30.7
11-15	32.0	27.4	32.5	25.3	35.2	26.0	45.6	30.1	35.6	27.4	22.5	30.8	45.1	13.7	34.8	34.9
16-20	16.1	8.8	16.8	20.8	16.5	7.7	23.8	13.4	17.0	16.9	23.1	13.8	11.4	22.5	13.0	18.5
21-25	5.0	7.0	4.8	5.0	3.6	3.2	10.1	12.6	3.2	1.1	4.2	7.2	2.3	11.1	2.9	6.1
26-30	1.7	4.1	1.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	3.0	1.4	4.1	0.6	2.4
31-35	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.0
36-40	0.8	8.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
41-45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46-50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	12.3	15.0	12.0	14.4	11.5	9.7	15.4	14.2	12.0	11.1	12.1	12.9	11.7	15.8	11.1	12.9
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 12

Lifetime Marijuana Prevalence:
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-10	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
11-15	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
16-20	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
21-25	2.7	0.0	3.0	2.1	3.1	4.1	0.7	1.9	0.2	8.0	7.3	0.0	1.8	8.8	1.8	1.9
26-30	4.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.0	7.4	1.7	2.1	4.4	5.2	5.8	4.0	2.0	6.9	5.1	1.0
31-35	4.6	0.0	5.1	1.3	4.1	10.1	0.0	4.3	2.2	9.0	8.2	2.4	3.9	11.8	3.9	2.8
36-40	9.1	4.6	9.6	4.0	8.2	14.2	7.9	5.7	11.0	9.1	10.1	7.2	11.0	14.8	10.4	4.5
41-45	8.3	5.3	8.6	8.3	1.8	16.5	3.9	5.6	7.7	11.8	11.8	7.3	5.6	4.5	11.5	4.4
46-50	11.2	6.9	11.6	7.5	8.6	16.0	11.2	9.9	10.2	14.0	5.0	13.8	14.1	7.3	11.1	12.9
51-55	20.8	29.9	19.8	25.3	20.8	14.9	25.1	18.6	25.3	14.8	20.4	23.5	16.8	4.4	21.9	25.6
56-60	17.8	20.6	17.6	15.7	23.1	10.4	25.4	21.0	19.8	11.6	10.6	16.8	28.0	7.3	20.4	18.0
61-65	11.3	17.7	10.7	15.7	17.6	4.2	9.0	13.9	12.7	6.6	8.4	15.0	8.8	12.0	7.7	17.2
66-70	5.3	2.1	5.6	11.1	3.6	0.0	9.6	9.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.3	6.5	12.3	2.8	6.6
71-75	3.4	7.3	3.0	7.6	2.5	0.0	5.4	5.7	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.6	1.4	5.9	2.2	4.4
76-80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
81-85	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
86-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	50.6	56.3	50.0	56.4	51.2	43.5	54.6	54.4	51.8	44.9	46.3	53.1	51.5	48.1	49.2	53.9
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 13

Annual Marijuana Prevalence:
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1-5	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.7
6-10	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	3.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	2.5	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.4
11-15	3.0	0.0	3.3	1.3	2.0	6.8	0.0	2.4	2.1	5.0	4.4	2.4	2.3	9.9	3.0	0.0
16-20	5.8	0.5	6.3	2.3	5.3	12.0	0.0	2.0	5.5	9.7	11.4	3.1	3.4	7.6	7.2	2.6
21-25	4.9	1.9	5.2	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.8	1.5	5.3	7.1	10.0	2.0	3.5	14.4	4.2	2.0
26-30	11.0	3.0	11.8	6.9	6.3	21.0	5.8	10.1	9.0	15.1	10.0	8.3	16.3	12.5	12.5	7.8
31-35	14.0	5.8	14.9	8.4	7.6	21.4	17.8	6.1	16.5	17.1	10.0	19.1	10.4	10.0	18.9	7.3
36-40	14.7	17.8	14.3	10.9	23.5	6.6	19.9	21.7	13.6	10.0	11.7	10.9	24.1	2.0	16.7	16.5
41-45	18.7	21.0	18.5	23.2	20.8	5.7	32.3	11.0	24.4	16.2	13.7	22.1	19.3	6.9	16.4	27.7
46-50	15.1	26.0	14.0	17.2	19.6	14.8	6.6	25.6	13.8	7.8	13.5	16.5	14.8	14.8	14.4	16.5
51-55	7.7	13.7	7.1	18.6	7.5	2.6	3.6	12.9	7.6	3.1	8.7	9.1	4.4	12.7	3.1	13.5
56-60	2.4	4.7	2.1	5.6	1.5	0.0	3.8	1.1	2.1	4.0	1.4	4.6	0.0	5.4	0.8	3.8
61-65	1.0	3.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.7	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.1
66-70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71-75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
76-80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	37.5	43.5	36.8	42.9	38.8	30.8	40.3	40.7	38.0	33.6	34.3	39.5	38.0	34.8	35.5	42.1
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 14

Monthly Marijuana Prevalence
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.4
1-5	2.6	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.5	7.7	0.0	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.7	4.8	0.0	4.1	2.3	2.3
6-10	6.2	0.5	6.8	2.7	6.9	11.0	1.1	4.2	3.3	13.1	13.4	2.9	3.1	13.8	6.9	1.7
11-15	10.8	8.3	11.1	7.2	8.1	19.4	4.7	8.0	12.3	10.9	14.1	6.6	13.7	12.5	13.2	6.0
16-20	22.5	19.2	22.9	14.2	25.7	20.9	30.8	20.5	23.9	22.0	19.9	19.0	31.3	18.2	23.5	22.7
21-25	26.9	33.9	26.1	26.6	25.8	22.5	36.2	17.0	30.3	30.1	28.5	28.1	23.0	9.9	30.3	28.1
26-30	13.8	5.0	14.7	13.1	13.7	11.3	18.9	19.2	13.4	9.4	5.7	16.1	19.5	13.6	11.6	17.5
31-35	10.0	26.9	8.3	20.3	12.2	5.5	2.1	19.1	10.0	1.7	10.2	12.0	6.7	11.9	8.4	12.2
36-40	5.0	0.0	5.5	10.5	4.0	1.7	5.3	6.2	4.1	5.4	3.7	7.3	2.7	6.3	3.5	6.9
41-45	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0
46-50	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
51-55	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	22.2	25.0	21.8	26.9	22.5	18.2	22.6	24.7	22.0	20.1	20.1	23.8	21.9	22.0	21.0	24.3
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 15

Daily Marijuana Prevalence
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	11.4	21.6	10.3	10.8	13.4	16.0	1.3	9.6	4.1	25.6	26.7	3.9	5.3	18.5	10.8	9.3
1-5	68.4	66.4	68.7	59.7	65.0	71.1	79.6	66.1	74.9	59.4	51.6	74.5	78.5	43.3	74.1	69.4
6-10	17.5	8.9	18.5	20.5	21.4	11.2	18.9	19.7	19.4	12.4	21.1	15.8	16.2	27.4	14.1	19.2
11-15	1.9	3.2	1.7	5.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.0	5.4	0.9	2.1
16-20	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
21-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	3.6	2.9	3.7	4.6	3.6	2.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.9	3.4	3.5
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 16

Lifetime Cocaine Prevalence
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	1.6	1.9	1.6	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.1	0.0
1-5	6.9	2.2	7.4	3.0	8.9	12.1	0.0	4.0	4.5	14.0	13.0	5.7	1.8	21.8	4.6	4.7
6-10	21.2	20.8	21.2	4.6	27.9	38.4	2.4	17.1	22.2	23.3	17.9	21.2	25.0	14.8	27.9	12.4
11-15	27.3	18.1	28.3	31.4	34.0	27.6	12.1	18.8	27.7	34.7	31.9	27.0	22.5	16.1	33.5	21.6
16-20	15.4	17.5	15.2	17.4	14.8	12.6	18.7	15.8	16.4	13.4	12.6	12.1	24.1	13.5	14.4	17.9
21-25	13.7	16.6	13.4	22.0	8.3	5.7	25.1	17.7	17.2	3.8	8.2	18.2	12.7	5.0	11.8	20.5
26-30	6.5	3.2	6.8	1.7	3.0	0.2	27.8	9.9	7.4	1.7	6.1	5.0	9.3	6.3	3.5	11.5
31-35	3.6	4.5	3.5	8.5	0.0	0.8	7.7	5.8	2.3	3.9	1.4	5.4	3.3	5.4	1.0	7.3
36-40	1.7	4.1	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.3	0.6	2.9
41-45	1.2	2.8	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	4.1	0.5	1.1
46-50	0.5	4.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
51-55	0.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61-65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	16.0	20.4	15.6	21.0	12.3	11.0	24.1	20.5	16.1	11.8	14.1	17.0	16.8	17.0	14.0	19.1
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 17

Annual Cocaine Prevalence
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub.	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid.	High	Low	Mid.	High
0	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	6.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.2	0.4
1-5	21.4	7.1	23.0	3.0	26.3	43.1	0.0	8.7	21.9	32.4	28.6	21.2	13.3	32.5	25.2	10.3
6-10	28.9	30.3	28.8	27.6	38.2	31.6	12.3	30.0	27.0	31.3	28.2	25.9	34.5	18.6	33.3	25.8
11-15	23.0	23.8	22.9	32.3	21.4	15.8	26.0	20.1	26.1	20.2	17.9	24.0	27.3	15.9	24.6	23.1
16-20	11.8	10.1	11.9	9.9	6.1	6.0	32.2	12.9	17.2	1.3	8.2	11.1	17.1	3.5	8.1	21.6
21-25	7.1	11.6	6.6	12.3	4.4	0.8	15.2	14.5	4.6	4.4	6.2	9.2	4.7	3.7	4.8	12.4
26-30	3.9	4.1	3.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.5	5.9	2.8	3.9	1.1	7.3	1.6	11.2	1.2	5.3
31-35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36-40	1.5	6.1	1.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	6.5	0.5	1.1
41-45	0.5	4.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
46-50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51-55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
56-60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
61-65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	11.5	15.7	11.1	15.8	8.8	7.0	18.0	15.6	11.0	8.6	10.0	12.5	11.8	12.9	9.7	14.1
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	18038	10589

Table 18

Monthly Cocaine Prevalence
Percentage Distribution of Seniors in Each Five-Percent Interval of School-Level Use
1986-1987 Combined

School Level Prevalence	Total	Type of School		Region				Population Density			School Size			Parental Education		
		Priv.	Pub	NE	NC	S	W	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Non SMSA	Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
0	7.5	9.0	7.3	0.8	7.5	16.3	0.7	1.6	2.8	21.2	19.6	3.3	0.0	19.7	4.5	7.4
1-5	58.1	37.2	60.4	53.7	72.1	68.8	25.0	50.1	65.9	52.1	47.2	61.2	66.0	40.2	70.4	44.8
6-10	21.4	33.1	20.2	24.1	15.0	12.7	42.5	21.3	21.5	21.5	24.4	16.7	25.5	12.8	17.7	31.3
11-15	8.5	5.5	8.8	11.1	5.4	2.3	20.6	16.8	8.2	1.4	4.1	14.1	4.8	9.2	6.2	12.1
16-20	2.8	4.1	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	11.0	3.8	1.6	3.9	1.1	3.4	3.7	8.0	0.6	4.3
21-25	1.6	11.0	0.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.3	0.0	10.0	0.5	0.0
26-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31-35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36-40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall Percentage Using	5.2	7.4	5.0	7.1	3.8	3.1	8.8	7.5	4.8	3.9	4.6	5.8	5.2	6.9	4.4	6.0
N (Wtd)	33078	3177	29901	7468	9057	10415	6138	8393	16657	9028	10269	14094	8715	4451	19038	10589

Table 19

Percent of Seniors Attending School with Various Levels of Prevalence for Selected Drugs 1986–1987 Combined

	Percent Attending Schools with Prevalences:		
	Greater Than Zero	Greater Than 10%	Greater Than 25%
Cigarettes:			
Daily Use	100.0	82.5	16.1
Daily Use, 1/2 Pack or More	98.1	51.9	4.4
Alcohol:			
Monthly Prevalence	100.0	100.0	99.1
Daily Prevalence	94.4	5.7	0.0
Five or More Drinks in a Row in the Last 2 Weeks	100.0	96.6	82.1
Any Illicit Drug:			
Lifetime Prevalence	100.0	100.0	99.5
Annual Prevalence	99.9	99.6	91.1
Monthly Prevalence	99.8	92.4	50.2
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana:			
Lifetime Prevalence	100.0	99.6	87.8
Annual Prevalence	99.9	96.7	42.1
Monthly Prevalence	99.2	56.3	3.2
Marijuana:			
Lifetime Prevalence	100.0	99.2	96.2
Annual Prevalence	99.9	98.2	84.5
Monthly Prevalence	99.5	90.7	30.5
Daily Prevalence	88.6	2.7	0.0
Cocaine:			
Lifetime Prevalence	98.4	70.3	13.9
Annual Prevalence	98.1	47.8	5.9
Monthly Prevalence	92.5	1.0	0.0

Note: Table entries are interpreted as follows: "One in six (16.1%) seniors in the classes of 1986 and 1987 combined attended schools where more than 25% of their classmates smoked cigarettes daily." (Based on top right cell.)

Table 20

Overall Prevalences of Drug Use
1982-1985 versus 1986-1987

	Overall Prevalences		Change
	1982-1985	1986-1987	
Cigarettes:			
Daily Use	20.1	18.7	-1.4
Daily Use, 1/2 Pack or More	13.2	11.4	-1.8
Alcohol:			
Monthly Prevalence	67.8	65.5	-2.3
Daily Prevalence	5.3	4.8	-0.5
Five or More Drinks in a Row in the Last 2 Weeks	39.0	37.0	-2.0
Any Illicit Drug:			
Lifetime Prevalence	62.1	57.1	-5.0
Annual Prevalence	46.9	42.8	-4.1
Monthly Prevalence	30.3	25.7	-4.6
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana:			
Lifetime Prevalence	40.1	36.7	-3.4
Annual Prevalence	28.4	24.9	-3.5
Monthly Prevalence	15.7	12.3	-3.4
Marijuana:			
Lifetime Prevalence	56.3	50.6	-5.7
Annual Prevalence	41.9	37.5	-2.4
Monthly Prevalence	26.7	22.2	-4.5
Daily Prevalence	5.4	3.6	-1.8
Cocaine:			
Lifetime Prevalence	16.4	16.0	-0.4
Annual Prevalence	11.9	11.5	-0.4
Monthly Prevalence	5.6	5.2	-0.4

REFERENCES

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1988). *Illicit drug use, smoking, and drinking by America's high school students, college students, and young adults: 1975-1987.* Washington, D.C.: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Kish, L. (1987). *Statistical design for research.* New York: Wiley.

ISR

SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN